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Fifty-first session
Agenda items 60, 61 and 63 to 81

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THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, DISARMAMENT AND OTHER RELATED FIELDS

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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT:

(a) NOTIFICATION OF NUCLEAR TESTS

(b) TRANSPARENCY IN ARMAMENTS

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(h) CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL AT THE REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL LEVELS

(i) NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

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REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

(a) UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT INFORMATION PROGRAMME

(b) UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP, TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES

(c) REGIONAL CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

(d) UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA, UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

(e) CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT

ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION:

(a) REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

(b) REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

(c) ADVISORY BOARD ON DISARMAMENT MATTERS

(d) UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

CONSOLIDATION OF THE REGIME ESTABLISHED BY THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

AFRICAN NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE TREATY

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the First Committee (Part I)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Parfait-Serge ONANGA-ANYANGA (Gabon)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1996, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to allocate all the agenda items relating to disarmament and international security (items 60, 61 and 63-81) to the First Committee.

* The reports of the Committee on all the agenda items relating to disarmament and international security (items 60, 61 and 63-81) will be issued under the symbol A/51/566 and addenda.

2. On its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1996, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the items, which was held at the 3rd to 8th and 10th to 13th meetings, from 14 to 18 October and on 21, 22 and 24 October (see A/C.1/51/PV.3-8 and 10-13). The 9th meeting of the Committee, on 21 October, was devoted to the consideration of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 (see A/C.1/51/PV.9).

3. For its consideration of the items, the Committee had before it the following documents (see also A/C.1/51/INF.1 and Add.1):

Item 60. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

Report of the Conference on Disarmament[1]

Communications from Member States (A/51/208-S/1996/543)

Item 61. Reduction of military budgets

Reports of the Secretary-General

Reduction of military budgets (A/51/209)

Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/51/179)

Item 63. The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

No reports or communications were issued under this item.

Item 64. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields

Communications from Member States (A/51/529)

Item 65. Amendments of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

No reports or communications were issued under this item.

Item 66. Implementation of the comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

Report of the Conference on Disarmament[1]

Communications from Member States (A/51/123, A/51/127, A/51/131, A/51/163, A/51/167, A/51/174, A/51/208-S/1996/543, A/51/262, A/51/412, A/C.1/51/4, A/C.1/51/5 and A/C.1/51/8)

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[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/51/27).

Item 67. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

Report of the Secretary-General (A/51/286 and Add.1)

Communications from Member States (A/51/113-S/1996/276, A/51/117-S/1996/290 and A/51/216-S/1996/563)

Item 68. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

Report of the Secretary-General (A/51/176)

Item 69. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

Report of the Conference on Disarmament[1]

Communications from Member States (A/51/163 and A/51/262)

Item 70. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

Report of the Conference on Disarmament[1]

Communications from Member States (A/51/262)

Item 71. General and complete disarmament

Report of the Conference on Disarmament[1]

Report of the Disarmament Commission[2]

Reports of the Secretary-General

Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms (A/51/181)

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/51/300 and Add.1 and 2)

Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel landmines (A/51/313)

Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them (A/51/452)

Notes by the Secretary-General

Relationship between disarmament and development (A/51/207)

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[2] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/51/42).

Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (A/51/218)

Notification of nuclear tests (A/51/279)

Nuclear disarmament (A/51/393)

Communications from Member States (A/51/60-S/1996/62, A/51/69-S/1996/122, A/51/72-S/1996/148, A/51/77, A/51/127, A/51/131, A/51/136, A/51/137, A/51/139, A/51/157, A/51/159-S/1996/418, A/51/163, A/51/165-S/1996/435, A/51/167, A/51/169-S/1996/444, A/51/174, A/51/188-S/1996/511, A/51/208-S/1996/543, A/51/214, A/51/220, A/51/224, A/51/262, A/51/266-S/1996/621, A/51/323, A/51/376, A/51/377, A/51/462-S/1996/831, A/C.1/51/5, A/C.1/51/7, A/C.1/51/10, A/C.1/51/11 and A/C.1/51/12)

Item 72. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

Report of the Conference on Disarmament[1]

Report of the Disarmament Commission[2]

Reports of the Secretary-General

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/51/219)

Regional confidence-building measures (A/51/287)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/51/403)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/51/445)

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services (A/51/553)

Communications from Member States (A/51/60-S/1996/62, A/51/69-S/1996/122, A/51/72-S/1996/148, A/51/77-S/1996/181, A/51/137, A/51/188-S/1996/511 and A/51/274-S/1996/631

Item 73. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

Report of the Conference on Disarmament[1]

Report of the Disarmament Commission[2]

Notes by the Secretary-General

A compilation of all texts of principles, guidelines, or recommendations on subject items adopted unanimously by the Disarmament Commission (A/51/182)

Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/51/352)

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/51/364)

Communications from Member States (A/51/86-S/1996/216, A/51/137, A/51/175 and A/51/346-S/1996/740)

Item 74. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

Report of the Secretary-General (A/51/446)

Item 75. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

Report of the Secretary-General (A/51/254)

Communications from Member States (A/51/139)

Item 76. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

Report of the Secretary-General (A/51/230 and Corr.1)

Communications from Member States (A/51/210)

Item 77. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean[3]

Item 78. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

No reports or communications were issued under this item.

Item 79. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone Treaty

Communications from Member States (A/51/117-S/1996/290 and A/51/151)

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[3] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/51/29).

Item 80. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

No reports or communications were issued under this item.

Item 81. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

Communications from Member States (A/51/60-S/1996/62, A/51/89, A/51/137, A/51/202-S/1996/537, A/51/318-S/1996/706, A/51/351-S/1996/744, A/51/401-S/1996/782, A/51/438-S/1996/812, A/51/461-S/1996/830, A/51/537-S/1996/867 and A/51/550-S/1996/872)

4. The reports of the Committee on its consideration of draft resolutions and decisions, and on action taken, are contained in the addenda to the present report, as follows:

Item	Symbol
60	A/51/566/Add.1
61	A/51/566/Add.2
63	A/51/566/Add.3
64	A/51/566/Add.4
65	A/51/566/Add.5
66	A/51/566/Add.6
67	A/51/566/Add.7
68	A/51/566/Add.8
69	A/51/566/Add.9
70	A/51/566/Add.10
71	A/51/566/Add.11
72	A/51/566/Add.12
73	A/51/566/Add.13
74	A/51/566/Add.14
75	A/51/566/Add.15
76	A/51/566/Add.16
77	A/51/566/Add.17
78	A/51/566/Add.18
79	A/51/566/Add.19
80	A/51/566/Add.20
81	A/51/566/Add.21

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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 60

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANUFACTURE OF NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND NEW SYSTEMS OF SUCH WEAPONS: REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee (Part II)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Parfait-Serge ONANGA-ANYANGA (Gabon)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The First Committee considered agenda item 60 jointly with all the other items relating to disarmament and international security (for details, see A/51/566). For the documents before the Committee under item 60, see A/51/566, paragraph 3.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/51/L.36

2. At the 14th meeting of the Committee, on 4 November 1996, the representative of Belarus, on behalf of Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/51/L.36). Subsequently, Bangladesh, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia,

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* The reports of the Committee on all the agenda items relating to disarmament and international security (items 60, 61 and 63-81) will be issued under the symbol A/51/566 and addenda.

Iceland, Lithuania, Nigeria and Sri Lanka joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

3. At its 19th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/51/L.36 without a vote (see para. 4).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

4. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Taking note of paragraph 77 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1]

Determined to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction that have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of weapons of mass destruction identified in the definition of weapons of mass destruction adopted by the United Nations in 1948,

Noting that the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: radiological weapons" was considered in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1994, 1995 and 1996 sessions,

Also noting the desirability of keeping the matter under review, as appropriate,

1. Reaffirms that effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, without prejudice to further overview of its agenda, to keep the matter under review, as appropriate, with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on identified types of such weapons;

3. Calls upon all States, immediately following any recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to those recommendations;

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[1] Resolution S-10/2.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

5. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to report the results of any consideration of the matter in its annual reports to the General Assembly;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 61

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

Report of the First Committee (Part III)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Parfait-Serge ONANGA-ANYANGA (Gabon)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The First Committee considered agenda item 61 jointly with all the other items relating to disarmament and international security (for details, see A/51/566). For the documents before the Committee under item 61, see A/51/566, paragraph 3.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/51/L.47

2. At the 16th meeting of the Committee, on 6 November 1996, the representative of Germany, on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures" (A/C.1/51/L.47). Subsequently, Afghanistan, Iceland, Japan, Malta, Monaco and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

3. At its 22nd meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/51/L.47 without a vote (see para. 4).

* The reports of the Committee on all the agenda items relating to disarmament and international security (items 60, 61 and 63-81) will be issued under the symbol A/51/566 and addenda.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

4. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/66 of 15 December 1994 on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures,

Also recalling its resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, which introduced the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditure, and its resolutions 48/62 of 16 December 1993, calling upon all Member States to participate in it, and 47/54 B of 9 December 1992, endorsing the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters and inviting Member States to provide relevant information to the Secretary-General regarding their implementation,

Noting that since then national reports on military expenditures and on the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters have been submitted by a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on ways and means to implement the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters, including, in particular, how to strengthen and broaden participation in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures,[1]

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing Member States with the reports on military expenditures in standardized form reported by States and on guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters,

Welcoming the decision of many Member States to exchange and to publish information annually on their military budgets and to implement the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters, as appropriate,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that a better flow of objective information on military matters can help to relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements,

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[1] A/51/179.

Convinced that the improvement of international relations forms a sound basis for promoting further openness and transparency in all military matters,

Recalling that the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters recommended certain areas for further consideration, such as the improvement of the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures,

1. Recommends the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters to all Member States for implementation, fully taking into account specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned;

2. Calls upon all Member States to report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available, using, for the time being, the reporting instrument as recommended in its resolution 35/142 B;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and make recommendations on necessary changes to the content and structure of the standardized reporting system of military expenditures in order to strengthen and broaden participation, and to submit a report within existing resources on the subject to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session;

5. Calls upon all Member States, in time for the deliberation by the General Assembly at its fifty-second session, to provide the Secretary-General with their views on ways and means to strengthen and broaden participation in the standardized reporting system of military expenditures, including necessary changes to its content and structure;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures".

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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 63

THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee (Part IV)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Parfait-Serge ONANGA-ANYANGA (Gabon)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The First Committee considered agenda item 63 jointly with all the other items relating to disarmament and international security (for details, see A/51/566). For the documents before the Committee under item 63, see A/51/566, paragraph 3.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/51/L.20/REV.1

2. On 29 October 1996, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" (A/C.1/51/L.20), submitted by Bhutan, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guyana, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka.

3. At the 15th meeting, on 6 November, the representative of India, on behalf of the same sponsors, subsequently joined by Bangladesh, Kenya, Pakistan and Singapore, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/51/L.20/Rev.1), in which the end of operative paragraph 4, which had read "to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session", was revised to read "to submit a report to the General Assembly not later than at its fifty-third session".

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* The reports of the Committee on all the agenda items relating to disarmament and international security (items 60, 61 and 63-81) will be issued under the symbol A/51/566 and addenda.

4. At its 23rd meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/51/L.20/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 81 to 39, with 22 abstentions (see para. 5). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Georgia, Japan, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Samoa, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Ukraine, Uruguay.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

5. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Concerned that military applications of scientific and technological developments can contribute significantly to the improvement and upgrading of weapons of mass destruction,

Aware of the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments that may have a negative impact on international security and disarmament, and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

Cognizant that the international transfers of dual-use as well as high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes are important for the economic and social development of States,

Expressing concern over the growing proliferation of ad hoc and exclusive export control regimes and arrangements for dual-use goods and technologies,

Recalling that the Final Declaration of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995, noted that restrictions being placed on access to technology through the imposition of non-transparent ad hoc export control regimes with exclusive membership tended to impede the economic and social development of developing countries,

Emphasizing that the internationally negotiated guidelines for the transfer of high technology with military applications should take into account the legitimate defence requirements of all States and requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, while ensuring that access to high-technology products and services and know-how for peaceful purposes is not denied,

1. Affirms that scientific and technological progress should be used for the benefit of all mankind to promote the sustainable economic and social development of all States and to safeguard international security, and that international cooperation in the use of science and technology through the transfer and exchange of technological know-how for peaceful purposes should be promoted;

2. Invites Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States;

3. Urges Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested States in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications;

4. Recalls the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security",[1] and requests the Secretary-General to update and further develop that report in

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[1] A/45/568.

order to evaluate the impact of recent scientific and technological developments, especially those which have potential military applications, and to submit a report to the General Assembly not later than at its fifty-third session;

5. Encourages United Nations bodies to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament".

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Agenda item 64

THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, DISARMAMENT AND OTHER RELATED FIELDS

Report of the First Committee (Part V)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Parfait-Serge ONANGA-ANYANGA (Gabon)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The First Committee considered agenda item 64 jointly with all the other items relating to disarmament and international security (for details, see A/51/566). For the documents before the Committee under item 64, see A/51/566, paragraph 3.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/51/L.34

2. At the 15th meeting of the Committee, on 6 November 1996, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Kazakstan, Lithuania, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, South Africa and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields" (A/C.1/51/L.34). Subsequently Australia, Guatemala, Iceland, Luxembourg and the Republic of Korea joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

* The reports of the Committee on all the agenda items relating to disarmament and international security (items 60, 61 and 63-81) will be issued under the symbol A/51/566 and addenda.

3. At its 23rd meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/51/L.34 by a recorded vote of 137 to none, with 11 abstentions (see para. 4). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Burkina Faso, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gabon, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Namibia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United States of America.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

4. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject of the role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields, in which, inter alia, it recognized that scientific and

technological developments could have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needed to be maintained and encouraged,

1. Invites Member States to enhance bilateral and multilateral dialogue on the role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields, with a view to:

(a) Ensuring implementation of relevant commitments already undertaken under international legal instruments;

(b) Exploring ways and means of further developing international legal rules on transfers of high technology with military applications;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields".

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NATIONS

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General Assembly

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29 November 1996
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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 65

AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

Report of the First Committee (Part VI)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Parfait-Serge ONANGA-ANYANGA (Gabon)

1. The First Committee considered agenda item 65 jointly with all the other items relating to disarmament and international security (for details see A/51/566).

2. No action was taken by the First Committee under this item.

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* The reports of the Committee on all the agenda items relating to disarmament and international security (items 60, 61 and 63-81) will be issued under the symbol A/51/566 and addenda.

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General Assembly

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A/51/566/Add.6
29 November 1996
ENGLISH
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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 66

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

Report of the First Committee (Part VII)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Parfait-Serge ONANGA-ANANYGA (Gabon)

1. The First Committee considered agenda item 66 jointly with all the other items relating to disarmament and international security (for details, see A/51/566). For the documents before the Committee under item 66, see A/51/566, paragraph 3.

2. No action was taken by the First Committee under this item.

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* The reports of the Committee on all the agenda items relating to disarmament and international security (items 60, 61 and 63-81) will be issued under the symbol A/51/566 and addenda.

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29 November 1996
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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 67

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Report of the First Committee (Part VIII)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Parfait-Serge ONANGA-ANYANGA (Gabon)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The First Committee considered agenda item 67 jointly with all the other items relating to disarmament and international security (for details, see A/51/566). For the documents before the Committee under item 67, see A/51/566, paragraph 3.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/51/L.28 AND REV.1 AND 2

2. At the 17th meeting of the Committee, on 7 November 1996, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East" (A/C.1/51/L.28).

3. Subsequently, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution submitted by the same sponsor (A/C.1/51/L.28/Rev.1), which contained the following changes.

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph, which had read:

* The reports of the Committee on all the agenda items relating to disarmament and international security (items 60, 61 and 63-81) will be issued under the symbol A/51/566 and addenda.

"Emphasizing also that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, especially in regions of tension, such as the Middle East, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, enhances global and regional peace and security",

was deleted;

(b) The seventh preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Emphasizing that nuclear safety has to prevail over all considerations",

was deleted;

(c) At the end of operative paragraph 3, the words "and the statement made by the President and accepted by the General Conference on 20 September 1996 regarding the implementation of Agency safeguards in the Middle East" were deleted.

4. At the 24th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Egypt introduced a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/51/L.28/Rev.2), which contained the following changes:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Recognizing the valuable contribution that the establishment of other nuclear-weapon-free zones has made to the maintenance of international peace and security",

was deleted;

(b) The eleventh preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Noting also the decisions adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the Conference",

was deleted;

(c) Operative paragraph 4, which had read:

"4. Stresses the importance of achieving rapid progress in the bilateral Middle East peace negotiations for the promotion of security in the region",

was replaced with the following text:

"4. Notes the importance of the bilateral Middle East negotiations and the multilateral Working Group on Arms Control and Regional Security in promoting mutual confidence and security in the Middle East, including the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone".

5. At the 25th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Israel introduced an amendment (A/C.1/51/L.54) to revised draft resolution A/C.1/51/L.28/Rev.2, by which operative paragraph 4 of the revised draft resolution would be replaced with the following text:

"4. Notes the importance of the ongoing bilateral Middle East peace negotiations and the activities of the multilateral Working Group on Arms Control and Regional Security in promoting mutual confidence and security in the Middle East, including the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone".

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the amendment (A/C.1/51/L.54) to revised draft resolution A/C.1/51/L.28/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 61 to 28, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Abstaining: Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

7. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/51/L.28/Rev.2, as amended, without a vote (see para. 8).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 A and B of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986, 42/28 of 30 November 1987, 43/65 of 7 December 1988, 44/108 of 15 December 1989, 45/52 of 4 December 1990, 46/30 of 6 December 1991, 47/48 of 9 December 1992, 48/71 of 16 December 1993, 49/71 of 15 December 1994 and 50/66 of 12 December 1995 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1]

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and to deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly since its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Welcoming all initiatives leading to general and complete disarmament, including in the region of the Middle East, and in particular on the

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[1] Resolution S/10-2.

establishment therein of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons,

Noting the peace negotiations in the Middle East, which should be of a comprehensive nature and represent an appropriate framework for the peaceful settlement of contentious issues in the region,

Recognizing the importance of credible regional security, including the establishment of a mutually verifiable nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a mutually verifiable nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/66,[2]

1. Urges all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[3]

2. Calls upon all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Takes note of resolution GC(40)RES/22, adopted on 20 September 1996 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its fortieth regular session, concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East;

4. Notes the importance of the ongoing bilateral Middle East peace negotiations and the activities of the multilateral Working Group on Arms Control and Regional Security in promoting mutual confidence and security in the Middle East, including the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

5. Invites all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

6. Also invites those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

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[2] A/51/286.

[3] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485.

7. Invites the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

8. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

9. Invites all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 46/30 and taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to his report[4] or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled 'Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East'.

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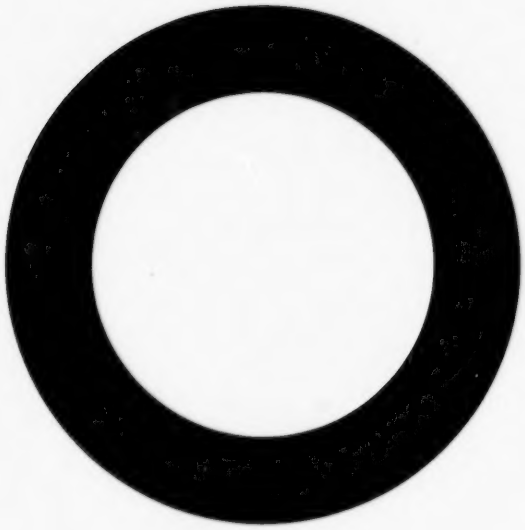
[4] A/45/435.



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29 November 1996
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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 68

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

Report of the First Committee (Part IX)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Parfait-Serge ONANGA-ANYANGA (Gabon)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The First Committee considered agenda item 68 jointly with all the other items relating to disarmament and international security (for details, see A/51/566). For the documents before the Committee under item 68, see A/51/566, paragraph 3.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/51/L.6

2. At the 14th meeting of the Committee on 4 November 1996, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Bangladesh and Pakistan, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia" (A/C.1/51/L.6).

3. At its 18th meeting, on 11 November 1996, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/51/L.6 by a recorded vote of 130 to 3, with 8 abstentions (see para. 4). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte

* The reports of the Committee on all the agenda items relating to disarmament and international security (items 60, 61 and 63-81) will be issued under the symbol A/51/566 and addenda.

d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bhutan, India, Mauritius.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Cuba, Cyprus, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Viet Nam.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

4. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987, 43/66 of 7 December 1988, 44/109 of 15 December 1989, 45/53 of 4 December 1990, 46/31 of 6 December 1991, 47/49 of 9 December 1992, 48/72 of 16 December 1993, 49/72 of 15 December 1994 and 50/67 of 12 December 1995 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note with appreciation of the declarations issued at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Noting the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Noting the proposal to hold consultations among five nations with a view to ensuring nuclear non-proliferation in the region,

Considering that the eventual participation of other States, as appropriate, in this process could be useful,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[1] regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. Welcomes the support of all the five nuclear-weapon States for this proposal, and calls upon them to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

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[1] Resolution S-10/2.

[2] A/51/176.

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

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29 November 1996
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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 69

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Report of the First Committee (Part X)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Parfait-Serge ONANGA-ANYANGA (Gabon)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The First Committee considered agenda item 69 jointly with all the other items relating to disarmament and international security (for details, see A/51/566). For the documents before the Committee under item 69, see A/51/566, paragraph 3.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/51/L.30

2. At the 14th meeting of the Committee, on 4 November 1996, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ghana, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, the Sudan and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/51/L.30). Subsequently, Cuba, Egypt, Guatemala and Zaire joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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* The reports of the Committee on all the agenda items relating to disarmament and international security (items 60, 61 and 63-81) will be issued under the symbol A/51/566 and addenda.

3. At its 19th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/51/L.30 by a recorded vote of 100 to none, with 43 abstentions (see para. 4). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

4. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Welcoming the progress achieved in recent years in both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Noting that, despite recent progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, further efforts are necessary towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Also convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Determined strictly to abide by the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or threat of force,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing also that effective measures and arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the Assembly,[1] the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament[2] submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,[3] the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special

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[1] Resolution S-10/2.

[2] The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[3] Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

session,[4] the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the report of the Conference on its 1992 session,[5]

Recalling also paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, inter alia, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons,[6] with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the relevant decision of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 18 to 20 October 1995,[7] and also of the decision adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,[8] as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991,[9] calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note further of the unilateral declarations made by all nuclear-weapon States on their policies of non-use or non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

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[4] Ibid., Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

[5] Ibid., Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), sect. III.F.

[6] Ibid., Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27), para. 39.

[7] See A/50/752-S/1995/1035, annex III.

[8] See A/47/675-S/24816, annex, chap. II, para. 47.

[9] See A/46/486-S/23055, annex I.

Noting also the greater willingness to overcome the difficulties encountered in previous years,

Noting further Security Council resolution 984 (1995) of 11 April 1995 and the views expressed on it,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years, in particular resolutions 45/54 of 4 December 1990, 46/32 of 6 December 1991, 47/50 of 9 December 1992, 48/73 of 16 December 1993, 49/73 of 15 December 1994 and 50/68 of 12 December 1995,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. Appeals to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. Recommends that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. Recommends also that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".